BOBKOVA, M. T.

Bobkova, M. T. - "The course of psychic diseases after seriously closed traumas of the brain in the remote and residual periods," Report 2. Trudy Tsentr. in-ta psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1949, p. 71-79

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey , No. 16,1949).

44978

21,1000

S/170/63/006/001/015/015
B112/B186

AUTHORS: Lubny-Gertsyk, A. L., Bobkova, N. A.

TITLE: Generalization of the calculation of the efficiency coefficients of pins and fins

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 1, 1963, 118-121

TEXT: The following formula is derived for the coefficients of efficiency of pins and fins:

$$\Phi = \sqrt{P}\,(-P^K)/(1 - \sqrt{P})\left[K - 1/2 + (K + 1/2)P^K\right] \qquad (11)$$

where $P = \alpha_0 \Pi_0 s_0/\alpha_1 \Pi_1 s_1$, $K = \sqrt{\alpha_0 \Pi_0 s_0/\lambda b^2 + 1/4}$, $\alpha(x)$ is the coefficient of heat exchange with the heat carrier, $\Pi(x)$ is the diameter of the fin, $s(x)$ is the area of cross section, λ is the coefficient of thermal conductivity and b is a positive or negative coefficient denoting the distribution of the heat exchange according to the height of the fin. The case where formula (11) is accurate is expressly considered.

Card 1/2

Generalization of the calculation ... S/170/63/006/001/015/015
B112/B186

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskoye otdeleniye tsentral'nogo kotloturbinnogo instituta imeni I. I. Polzunova, Moskva (Moscow Branch of the Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I. I. Polzunov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1962

Card 2/2

BORKOVA, N.A.

BORKOVA, N.A. -- "Investigation of the Thermophysical Properti s of Grain." Min Higher Education. Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry. Moscow, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

Bobkova, NM

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids D-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6442

Author : Zhunina, L.A., Bobkova, N.M.
Title : Physico-Chemical Properties of Slag Glass

Orig Pub : Sv. nauch. rabot. Belorus. politekhn. in-t, 1956, vyp. 55, 81-87

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

BOBKOVA, N. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "~~Influence~~ Effect of cesium upon certain properties of silicate and borate glass." Minsk, 1957. 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst), 100 copies (KL, 2-58, 113)

Bobkova N.M.

BEZBORODOV, M.A., akademik; BOBKOVA, N.M.

Thermal expansion of cezium silicate glass. Dokl. AN BSSR 1 no.1: 13-16 Jl '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. AN BSSR (for Bezborodov).
(Expansion (Heat)) (Glass)

BOBKOVA, N.M.

AUTHORS: Bezborodov, M. A., Member of the AN of the Belorussian SSR, and Bobkova, N. M. 2o-4-34/51

TITLE: The Influence of Caesium on the Refraction of Light by Silicate Glass(Vliyaniye tseziya na svetoprelomleniye silikatnykh stekol)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 652-655 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The behavior of caesium in glass can be interesting due to its position in the periodic law where it has a special position. It has the greatest ion radius and basic properties which are marked to the greatest extent. The properties of glass-like, casesium containing systems was inspite of this not investigated systematically. In present paper a part of such an experiment which is carried out in the scientific research laboratory of the instute (see association) is discussed. Three systems were investigated in glass-like state: I. Cs_2O - SiO_2; II. Cs_2O - CaO-SiO_2 and III. Cs_2O - Na_2O - Al_2O_3. Simultaneously with the system I) glasses: Li_2O - SiO_2, Na_2O - SiO_2 and K_2O - SiO_2 were synthetized in which the alkaline component was introduced in equimolar quantities with Cs_2O. Figure 1 shows that: 1) the refraction index of the 2-component-silicate-glasses increases with increasing Cs_2O-content; 2) the caesium-silicate-glasses have a higher refraction index than the lithium-, sodium-, and potassium glasses

Card 1/3

of equimolar composition; 3) the refraction of light of the 2-component-silicate-glasses decreases according to the content of the alkaline oxide in following order: Cs_2O - Li_2O - K_2O - Na_2O. In order to study the role of caesium in 3-component-glasses, the part of the diagram R_2O - CaO - SiO_2 was chosen which corresponds to the industrial compositions of sodium glasses. 4 series of glasses were synthetized: 1) Li_2O - CaO - SiO_2; 2) Na_2O-CaO-SiO_2; 3) K_2O - CaO - SiO_2 and 4) Cs_2O - CaO - SiO_2. In both series the refraction indices, determined by experiment, corresponded completely to those obtained according to the method of Appen (reference 4). The refraction of light decreases in the 3-component- glasses in following order: Li_2O - Na_2O - K_2O. It could be assumed that it will still decrease in the case of a substitution of K_2O by Cs_2O. The contrary was, however, the case. This phenomenon was effected by a deviating behavior of caesium in the glass. As the caesium ion belongs to the greatest cations and has simultaneously a small charge, it is obviously deformed in the glass. This influences considerably its behavior in the glass and the refraction of ligth of the latter. The refraction index increases with the caesium content so that caesium is to take the first place in the given order. At present the caesium salts are comparatively expensive components for the production

The Influence of Caesium on the Refraction of Light by Silicate Glass. 20-4-34/51

of glass. Polucite -a natural mineral- was recommanded as substitutionsfor it. Its high refractoriness(circa 1690°)demands, however,easily fusible additions.This mineral and Na_2O were used for the synthetization of 4-component-glasses according to the system Cs_2-Na_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2.The choice of the compositions was limited by the bound state of the caesium oxide to Al_2O_3 and SiO_2. Therefore the Cs_2O-content of the alumina increased with the Tonerde. Actually the pollucite composition was exploited and N_2O added to such an extent as to obtain together with Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 of the pollucite a F'-eutectic.This glass is completely molten and gets clear already at 1300°. Since the increased Na_2O-content is bound to lead to a reduction of the chemical power of resistance the N_2O-content was reduced in favor of SiO_2.The authors obtained by this method satisfactory glass at 1350°.Finally the partial number of the caesium oxide was computed for the refraction of light N_{Cs_2O} in glasses with 2,3,and 4 components. There are 4 figures and 6 references,3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Belorussian Polytechnical Institute, Minsk (Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Minsk)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2451

Bexborodov, M. A., Academician, Academy of Sciences, BSSR, Professor, and N. M. Bobkova, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Vliyaniye tseziya na nekotoryye svoystva silikatnykh i bornykh stekol (Effect of Cesium on Some Properties of Silica and Boron Glasses) Minsk, Izd-vo "Zvyazda," 1958. 42 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya silikatov i stekla.

Tech. Ed.: B. I. Bartman.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for chemists and technologists in glass manufacturing.

COVERAGE: This booklet investigates the role of cesium in glass and its influence on some properties of silica and boron glasses in the following systems: 1) Cs_2O-SiO_2, 2) Cs_2O-CaO-SiO_2, 3) Cs_2O-Na_2O-Al_2O_3-SiO_2, and 4) Cs_2O-PbO-B_2O_3. Data are

Card 1/3

given on molar and percentage compositions, cooking properties, crystallization properties, refractive indices, thermal expansion, infrared permittivity, and softening temperatures. No personalities are mentioned. There are 23 references: 14 Soviet, 7 English, and 2 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given. The booklet is divided as follows:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TM/jb
10-23-59

Card 3/3

5.2200 (E)
15.2120

68960

SOV/81-59-23-82986

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 23, p 350 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bobkova, N.M.

TITLE: The Effect of Cesium on Some Properties of Silicate Glasses

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Belorussk. politekhn. in-t, 1958, Vol 63, pp 16 - 26

ABSTRACT: The three systems SiO_2-Cs_2O; SiO_2-CaO-Cs_2O and SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 - Na_2O - Cs_2O were investigated. The two-component glasses were of the following composition (in mol. %): SiO_2 80 - 92, Cs_2O 20 - 8. In order to compare the properties, the melting of the glasses was carried out with Li_2O, Na_2O and K_2O in equimolecular quantities. The melting was carried out in porcelain crucibles in a Silit furnace at 1,380°C with a holding time of 1 hour. It has been established that the activity of alkali oxides increases from Li_2O to Cs_2O in glasses of equimolecular composition; in the same sequence increases also the viscosity of the glasses. For Na-K-Cs-glasses the refraction index n_D and the crystallizability were determined. Based on the study of light refraction of experimental glasses it has been established that with an increase in the Cs_2O content in two-component silicate systems n_D increases considerably; cesium-silica glasses have a

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higher light refraction than lithium, sodium and potassium glasses of equimolecular composition. The investigation of 3-component glasses was carried out by the same methods. It has been established that the activity of alkali oxides in glasses of equimolecular composition increases from Li_2O to Cs_2O. The viscosity of three-component glasses also increases considerably in the case of an increase in the molecular weight of the alkali oxide. The following physical-chemical properties were investigated: n_D, specific gravity (for cesium glasses), crystallizability. It has been established that in the case of molecular substitution of Li_2O by Na_2O and Na_2O by K_2O n_D of the glasses decreases. In the case of the substitution of K_2O by Cs_2O the light refraction increases considerably. It has been shown that according to the effect on the light refraction of three-component glasses the alkali oxides are arranged in the following series: Cs_2O - Li_2O - Na_2O - K_2O. In distinction from Li^+ and Na^+, Cs has in glass the coordination number 8. The specific gravity of cesium glasses is within the range 2.9 - 3.1. The study of the tendency of the glasses to crystallization has shown that with an increase in the Cs content (up to 20 mol. %) the crystallizability of the glasses increases; the greatest tendency to crystallization is observed in the 1,100 - 1,200°C temperature range. For obtaining four-component glasses the natural mineral pollucite containing SiO_2, Al_2O_3 and Cs_2O was used as raw material for the introduction of Cs_2S. To the composition of pollucite an amount of

The Effect of Cesium on Some Properties of Silicate Glasses

68960
SOV/81-59-23-82986

Na_2O which corresponded to the eutectics was added. The composition of the initial glass (in weight %): Na_2O 29.9, Cs_2O 20.6, Al_2O_3 14.5, SiO_2 35.0. In the selection of the following glass compositions the aim was pursued of reducing Na_2O at the expense of increasing the quantity of SiO_2 at 3% intervals with an unchanged content of Cs_2O and Al_2O_3, until glasses with a satisfactory penetration at the temperature of 1,350°C are obtained. A total of 10 series of glasses was molten, in which the Cs_2O content was 20.6, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2%. The ratio $Cs_2O \cdot Al_2O_3$ remained always constant. For the glasses of the $SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 - Na_2O - Cs_2O$ system the melting and processing properties were investigated: crystallizability, coefficient of thermal expansion, softening temperature, chemical resistance, n_D and transmittance in the infrared region of the spectrum. It has been established that an increase in the pollucite content in glass increases the chemical resistance of the glasses; n_D of the glasses of this system increases with an increase in the Cs_2O content. The partial number of Cs oxide was calculated for 2-3-4-component glasses. The partial number of Cs oxide for the light refraction of two-component glasses has a tendency to decrease in the case of an increase in the Cs_2O content. The values of the partial numbers of Cs oxide for light refraction in 3- and 4-component glasses vary insignificantly around a certain average value, which makes it possible to consider the partial number of Cs oxide as constant and being equal to 1.7. It has been established that Cs_2O exerts a greater effect on light refraction than all other alkali oxides.

Card 3/3

I. Mikhaylova

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3763

Bezborodov, M.A., N.M. Bobkova, S.M. Brekhovskikh, N.N. Yermolenko, E.E. Mazo, and Ye. A. Poray-Koshits

Diagrammy stekloobraznykh sistem (Diagrams of Vitriform Systems) Minsk, Redaktsionno-izdatel'skiy otdel BPI imeni I.V. Stalina, 1959. 313 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. and BSSR. Ministerstvo vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya.

Ed. (Title page): M.A. Bezborodov, Academician, BSSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): N.V. Kapranova; Tech. Ed.: P.T. Kuz'menok.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, scientists, and engineers dealing with vitriform systems.

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Diagram of Vitriform Systems SOV/3763

COVERAGE: The materials contained in this book on vitriform systems were compiled by the Scientific Research Laboratory of Glass and Silicates of the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute and the Laboratory of the Physical Chemistry of Silicates of the Belorussian Academy of Sciences. The book surveys all literature on the properties of vitriform systems available up to 1958. All vitriform systems are presented with "composition-property" diagrams. Figures 1 through 5 provide a graphic summary of the present state of knowledge of the properties of various vitriform systems. The systems are presented diagrammatically in increasing order of complexity. One-component to eight-component systems are treated. This survey shows that to date 177 systems have been studied and 568 "composition-property" diagrams have been constructed. Chapter I was written by Ye.A. Poray-Koshits. References accompany individual chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

JA/dwm/gmp
7-26-60

ACCESSION NR: AP4040681 S/0072/64/000/006/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Kitaygorodskiy, I. I.; Bobkova, N. M.; Nemkovich, I. K.

TITLE: Electric properties of alumo-boro-silicate glasses

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 6, 1964, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: alumo boro silicate glass, glass electro resistivity, glass dielectric constant, glass dielectric loss, electric property

ABSTRACT: The work was prompted by the scarcity of data concerning the electric properties of alumo-boro-silicate glasses, despite the fact that they attract growing interest because of their high electro insulating properties. The authors investigated glasses of the following compositions (wt%) 62.4 SiO_2, 8 B_2O_3, 8 Al_2O_3, 20 RO, 1.6 K_2O and 64 SiO_2, 8 B_2O_3, 8 Al_2O_3, 20 RO, where R=MgO, CaO, SrO, BaO and PbO. The influence of chemical composition, field frequency and temperature on electric properties: (dielectric constant, resistivity and dielectric losses) was investigated, for all glass types electric resistivity ρ expressed as $\log \rho - 1/T$ is linear (T=temp). Cation mobility determines the electroconductivity of glass (the Pb cation being an exception because of lead glass

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040681

lower viscosity at high temperatures). Dielectric losses, tan δ, were studied in the range from 10^5 to $3 \cdot 10^9$ cycles. It was found that losses are at their lowest point at medium frequencies: 10^6 - 10^7 cycles. The losses of lead glass are similar to those of barium glass. An increase of the loss angle is observed at temperatures rising from 20 to 300C. Dielectric constant ε of low alkalinity glasses increases with the introduction of one divalent oxide instead of another - in proportion to the increasing radius of the cation. With increasing field frequency, dielectric constant rapidly decreases when frequency exceeds 10^7. It increases with temperature due to shorter relaxation time. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL:

SUB CODE: MT NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BOBKOVA, N.M., red.; YERMOLENKO, N.N., red.; ZHUNINA, L.A., red.

[New types of glass and glass materials] Novye stekla i steklo-materialy. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965. 174 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

Bobkova, N. N

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, p 22 (USSR) 15-57-2-1335

AUTHOR: Bobkova, N. N.

TITLE: The Find of Rudistes in the Senomanian Deposits in the Tadzhik Depression (O nakhodke rudistov v senomanskikh otlozheniyakh zapadnoy chasti Tadzhikskoy depressii)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1955, Nr 9, pp 114-119

ABSTRACT: Praeradiolites kugitagnensis sp. n. is found in schistous detrital sandy limestones of the upper part of the Senomanian.

Card 1/1

B. F. P.

BOBKOVA, N.N.

Caprinula soluni local zone in the upper Senoman of the southwestern Darvaza Range. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.42:121-125 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Darvaza Range--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

BOBKOVA, Natal'ya Nikolayevna; KIPARISOVA, L.D., nauchnyy red.; SEGAL', Z.G., vedushchiy red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Late Cretaceous oysters in the Tajik Depression] Pozdnemelovye ustritsy Tadzhikskoi depressii. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 139 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.50). (MIRA 16:3)

(Tajik Depression--Oysters, Fossil)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029203 S/0226/64/000/002/0026/0031

AUTHOR: Koryakin, I. V. (Moscow); Bobkova, N. N. (Moscow)

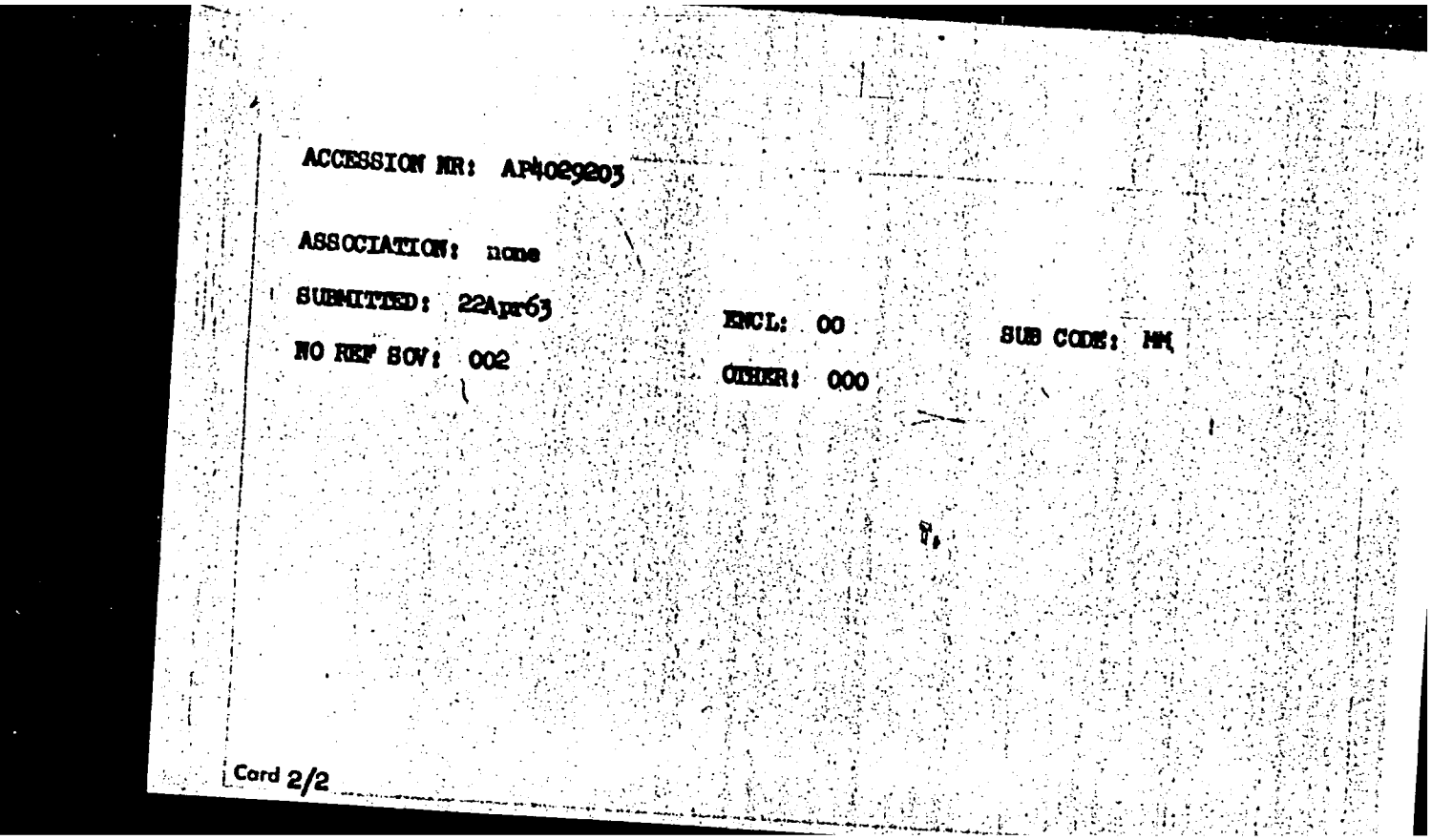
TITLE: Investigation of conditions for producing conglomerated molybdenum powder

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1964, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, molybdenum powder, conglomerated powder, powder production

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of the temperature and time of reduction, the quantity and moisture of the hydrogen, the additions of potassium chloride or molybdic anhydride to molybdenum dioxide on the quality and yield of conglomerated molybdenum powders of various fractions. The physicochemical analyses of molybdenum powders are presented in tables. The authors state that highly conglomerated molybdenum powder can be obtained by reduction of the coarse-grained molybdenum dioxide, 1) in moist hydrogen at 900°C, or 2) in dry hydrogen, at 1400-1500°C. By means of the latter it is possible to produce molybdenum powder containing up to 47% of conglomerated particles with a size of 40-70 μ. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

Card 1/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4029203

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

STEPANOV, D.L., red.; BOBKOVA, N.N., red.; VERESHCHAGIN, V.N., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; MIKLUKHO-MAKLAY, A.D., red.; TSAGARELI, A.L., red.; STEPANOV, D.L., red.

[Stratigraphy of the Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic of the southern biogeographical provinces] Stratigrafiia verkhnego paleozoia i mezozoia iuzhnykh biogeograficheskikh provintsii. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 223 p. (Mezhdunarodnyi geologicheskii kongress, 22 sessiia. Doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 16a)

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Natsional'nyy komitet geologov Sovetskogo Soyuza.

L 61071-65 EPF(n)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)
Pt-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5018269 UR/0226/65/000/007/0019/0024

AUTHOR: Amosov, V. M.; Bobkova, N. N.; Dianov, V. V.

TITLE: The dependence of the technological properties of tantalum and niobium on the physicochemical characteristics of the initial powders

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1965, 19-24

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, tantalum powder, niobium powder, tantalum powder size, tantalum powder purity, niobium powder purity, niobium powder size, metal powder pressing

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the purity and plasticity of Ta and Nb as a function of the grain size and chemical composition of the initial powders. The authors utilized as raw materials the electrolytic powders of varying grain size and purity which were preliminarily fluxed following a previously published procedure (V. M. Amosov, Tsvetnyye metally, no. 6, 65, 1961; Izv. VUZov, "Tsvetnaya metallurgiya," no. 4, 122, 1962). The results cover 1) the degree of pressing during compacting of sintered moldings as a function of the average particle size of the starting powder; 2) the tensile strength of sintered moldings as a function of the particle size; 3) the degree of pressing

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L 61071-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018269

3

during compacting and the tensile strength as a function of the purity of the initial powders; and 4) the elongation of sintered Nb moldings as a function of the purity of the initial powders. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod (Moscow Electric Bulb Factory)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

4455

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

KC

Card 2/2

KHMARA, S.M., inzh.; BOBKOVA, N.V., inzh.

Using hard-alloy dies in the plants of the Kharkov Economic Council. Mashinostroenie no.6:66 N-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

BOBKOVA, N.V., inzh.

Hard alloy tools for shingling pipe ends. Mashinostroenie no.2:68 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

BOBKOVA, O.S

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy FD-814

Card 1/1 : Pub. 41 - 6/17

Author : Bobkova, O. S., and Samarin, A. M., Corr Memb, Acad of Sci, USSR

Title : Relation between surface tension of chromium-nickel melts and certain properties of chromium-nickel alloys

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. tekh. nauk 2, 52-59, Feb 1954

Abstract : Investigates effect of surface tension of melts on hardness and impact strength of Cr-Ni alloys. Describes procedure of determining surface tension by the method of maximum pressure in gas bubble and studies effect of boron on surface tension in melts with or without additions of titanium, discussing also amount and effect of nonmetallic inclusions in alloys obtained from these melts. Tables, diagrams. Two references.

Institution :

Submitted : January 29, 1954

Evaluation B-81524

BOBKOVA, O.S.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 35 (USSR) 137-1958-1-227

AUTHOR: Bobkova, O.S.

TITLE: The Viscosity of $MgO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$ Slags (Vyazkost' shlakov sistemy $MgO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 488-496. Diskus. pp 505-512

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the viscosity η of synthetic slags containing 35-60% SiO_2, 10-40% MgO, and 10-40% Al_2O_3. Amounts of CaO, FeO, and Cr_2O_3 were added to the slags in the percentages found in the slags of saturated ferro-chromium and silico-chromium. Measurement of viscosity was by viscosimeter by the method of damped oscillations at temperatures up to 1700°-1750°. The slags revealed a smooth variation in η with temperature. The most viscous slags were those containing approximately 60% and $< 40\%$ SiO_2. The high η of silica slags is explained by the presence of large complex sluggish anions of the $Si_xO_y^{z-}$ and $Al_xO_y^{z-}$ types. The relationship of η to (SiO_2) was established. The effect of adding CaO, Fe oxides, and Cr oxides on the η of the slag, and the effect of substituting Al_2O_3 for MgO with $\eta_{50\%}$

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The Viscosity of $MgO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$ Slags

137-1958-1-227

SiO_2 was investigated. Petrographic and mineralogical analyses show the slags to be homogeneous and to form glasses. In slags of high SiO_2 content (appx. 60%), slight segregation of forsterite or mullite was found, depending on the MgO/Al_2O_3 ratio. Isotherms for 20 poises are plotted on the $MgO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$ phase diagram. The viscosity of slags of the $MgO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$ system depends on the SiO_2 concentration and the MgO/Al_2O_3 ratio. In slags containing 40-53% SiO_2 and in which $MgO/Al_2O_3 > 1$, $\eta \leq 20$ poises, and they are fluid. Additions of CaO and FeO reduce the η of the slags, whereas additions of Cr oxides raise it.

1. Slags--Viscosity--Measurement 2. Slags--Analysis

I.P.

Card 2/2

SHAPIRO, M.M.; ROBKOVA, O.S.

Determination of nonmetallic inclusions in carbon-free ferrochromium. Zav.lab. 26 no.9:1056-1060 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I.P.Bardina.
(Iron-chromium alloys)

VOINOV, S.G.; KALINNIKOV, Yo.S.; TOPIL'SKIY, P.V.; BOBKOVA, O.S.; KUKIN, V.G.; ZAYKO, V.P.; KOSOY, L.F.; SHALIMOV, A.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: IOFFE, V.N.; CHABORENKO, N.I.; IVANCHENKO, G.S.; [illegible]KOVA, N.A.

Developing a procedure for the making of limestone and alumina semifinished products for the preparation of synthetic slag. Stal' 22 no.2:128-132 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Slag)
(Electric furnaces)

BOBKOVA, O.S.; AGARKOVA, N.A.; RABUKHIN, A.N.; TOPIL'SKIY, P.V.; RYSS, M.A.

Producing refined ferrochromium by the mixing of melts. Stal' 23 no.4: 331-333 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Iron-chromium alloys—Metallurgy)

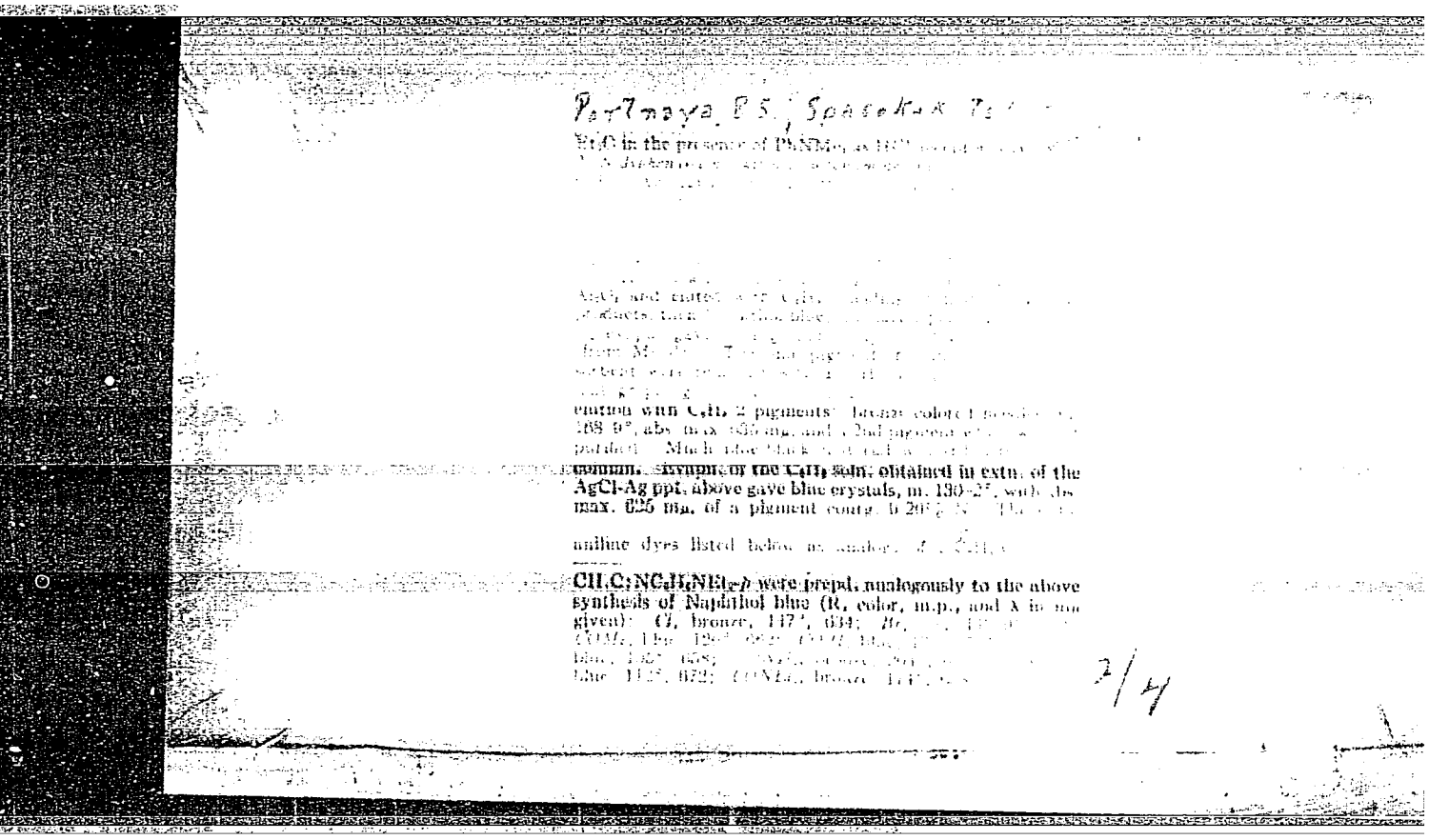
BOBROVA, O.S.; RYL'NIKOVA, A.G.

Effect of conditions of oxidizing roasting on the properties of an ore and lime mixture. Stal' 24 no.9:815-817 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

Azinethine dyes. I. Color of some indoaniline dyes, derivatives of 1-naphthol, containing substituents in the naphthalene ring. B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskii, N. F. Turitsyna, T. P. Bobkova, G. I. Arbuzov, and [illegible] Levkoev (All-Union Cinephoto Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur Obshchei Khim.* 26, 2537–46(1956). [illegible] Introduction of electronegs. groups in [illegible] blue causes deepening of [illegible] paralleling the electronegativity of the [illegible] aniline dyes derived from [illegible]

carbamido group in the 2-position, show [illegible] colors, apparently due to intramol. H bonding between the substituent and the carbonyl O of the naphthalene [illegible] Heating Ph 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarbanilate [illegible] amines to 185–70°, first at 40–6[illegible] mm., then at 10–[illegible] yielded corresponding amides of *1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid* (I). Disubstituted amides and ethylamide were prepd. from the acyl chloride and the amines in inert solvent. The following amides of *1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid* were prepd.: *anilide*, 76%, m. 164°; *1-naphthylamide*, [illegible] 3°; *2-naphthylamide*, 89.5%, m. 181° [illegible] 99.2%; *ethylamide*, 32.5%, m. [illegible] m. 57–8°; *methylanilide*, 81.7%, m. 136°; *diphenylamide*, 79.6%, m. 154°; *phenyl(1-naphthyl)amide*, 88.1%, m. 12[illegible] 2°; *phenyl(2-naphthyl)amide*, 87.3%, m. 146–7°. Heating 5.24 g. I K salt in CH_2Cl_2 with 5.2 g. PCl_5 1.5 hrs. gave 90% pure 1-naphthol-2-sulfonyl chloride, m. 112–13° (from ligroine), which with $PhNH_2$ in C_6H_6 gave 70.5% *1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide*, m. 148–9° (from EtOH). The use of $PhNH$·Et gave 91.7% *N-ethyl-1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide* [illegible] (from EtOH); reaction of the chloride with [illegible]



bronze, 175-6°, 602; $CONMePh$, blue-gray, 124°, 640; $CONPh_2$ bronze, 200°, 645; $CONHC_6H_4$ [illegible] 698; $CONHC_6H_7$-1, blue, 199-7°, [illegible] blue, 221-2°, 640; [illegible]

[illegible]

Introduction of substituents [illegible] not affect the color of [illegible] groups produce small hyps [illegible] groups produce bathochr [illegible] magnitude. A nitro group [illegible] than [illegible] groups [illegible] bond between the amide group [illegible] group. Heating Ph 1-hydroxy [illegible] with amines 1-4 hrs. at 140-70° under [illegible] (finally at 20 mm.) gave a distillate of [illegible] amine; the residue may be steam distd. and the residue heated with aq. NaOH, the ext. being pptd. by acidification, or alternatively the residue may be extd. with [illegible] AcOH. Thus were obtained [illegible] (R [illegible]) [illegible] 164-5°; o-NMe_2, 78, colorless, [illegible] colorless, 173°; p-NMe_2, 50, green-yellow, 172 [illegible] 88, colorless, 180-2°; m-Cl, 85, colorless, [illegible] 88, colorless, 172-3°; o-NO_2, 60, yellow, [illegible] 74, yellow, 242°; p-NO_2, 74, yellow, 241° [illegible] Reduction of I (R = o-NO_2) (9 g.) in 90 ml. 20% NaOH at [illegible] with 49 g. Na hydrosulfite in 150 ml. H_2O, boiling [illegible]

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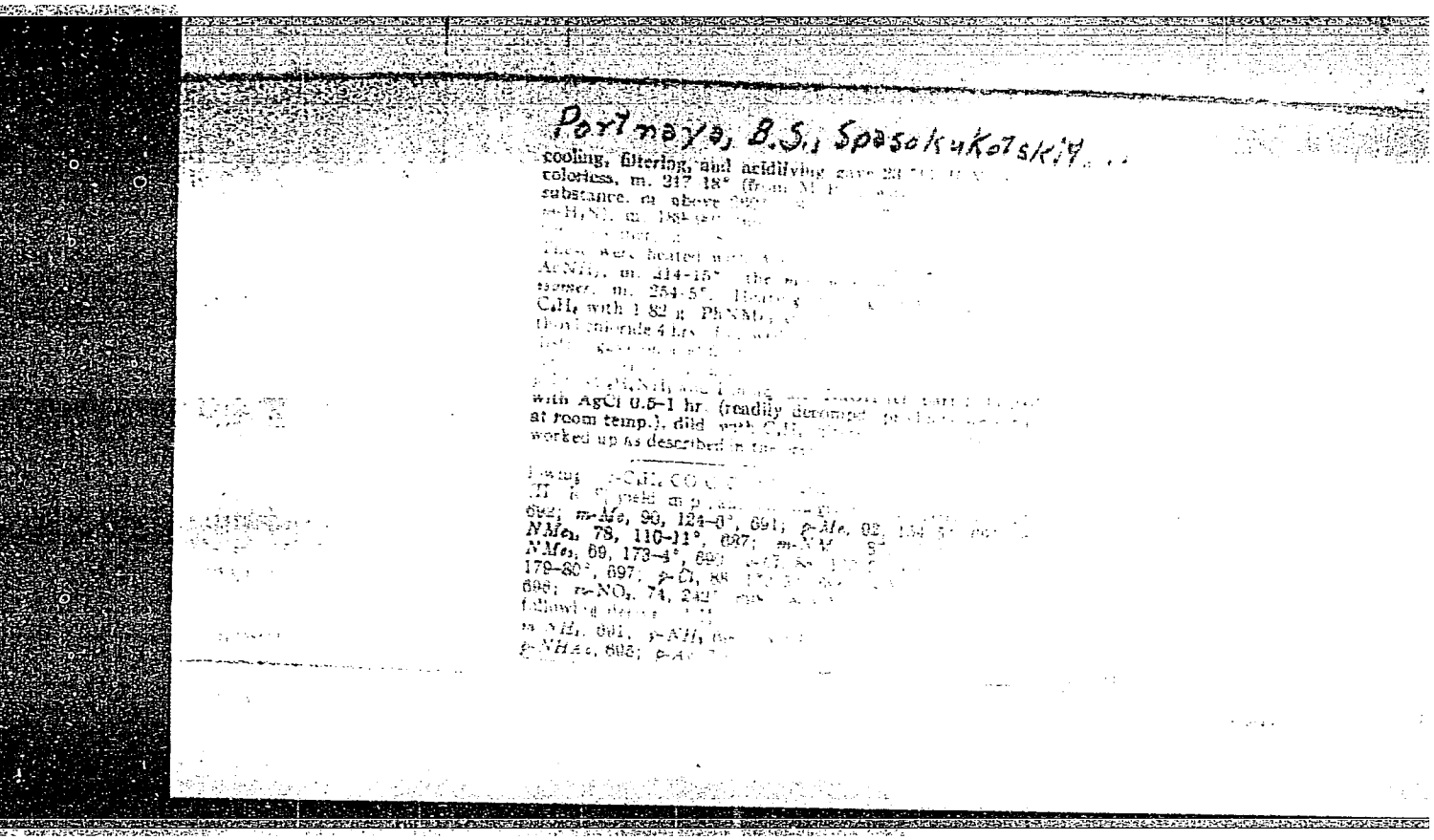

Portnaya, B.S., Spasokukotskiy . . .

cooling, filtering, and acidifying [illegible]
colorless, m. 217 18° [illegible]
substance. m. above [illegible]
[illegible] m. 184 [illegible]
[illegible] were heated [illegible]
$AcNH_2$, m. 214-15° [illegible]
isomer, m. 254-5°. [illegible]
C_6H_6 with 1.82 g. $PhNMe_2$ [illegible]
[illegible] chloride 4 hrs. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] $(CH_2NH)_3$ [illegible]
with AgCl 0.5–1 hr. (readily decomposed at room temp.), dild [illegible]
worked up as described [illegible]

Using p-ClC_6H_4CO [illegible]
[illegible] m.p. [illegible]
692; *m-Me*, 90, 124–6°, 691; *p-Me*, 92, [illegible]
NMe, 78, 110–11°, 697; *m-NM* [illegible]
NMe, 69, 173–4° [illegible]
179–80°, 697; *p-Cl*, 88 [illegible]
695; *m-NO*, 74, 242° [illegible]
[illegible]
m-NH, 691, *p-NH* [illegible]
p-NHAc, 802; *p-AcO* [illegible]

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19161

Author : Portnaya B.S., Spasokukotzkiy N.S., Turitzina N.F., Dobkoya T.P., Arbuzov G. I., Lovkoyev I.I.

Inst :

Title : Studies in the Series of Azomethene Dyes. I. On the Dyeing of some Indoaniline Dyes, Derivatives of α-Naphthole, Containing Substitutes in the Naphthalene Nucleus.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimiyi, 1956, 26, No 9, 2537-2546

Abstract: Synthesis in the series of indoaniline dyes (I) is carried out by oxidation of a mixture of diethyl-n-phenylenodiamine (II) and α-naphthole (III) or its derivatives, and their absorption spectra in CH_3OH is studied. To an aqueours suspension of AgCl (from 0.044 mole $AgNO_3$ and 0.05 mole NaCl) are added an aqueous solution of 0.03 mole Na_2CO_3, an alcoholic solution of 0.005 mole III, and an

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USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19161

$CONHC_6H_5$, 86.2, 175-176 (from ethylacetate), 692; $CON(CH_3)C_6H_5$, 88, 124 (from C_3H_7OH), 640; $CON(C_6H_5)_2$, 95, 200 (from C_3H_7OH), 645; CONH-α-$C_{10}H_7$, 90.9 194-195 (from ethylacetate), 698; CONH-β-$C_{10}H_7$, 76.6, 196-197 (from ethylacetate), 696; $CON(C_6H_5)$-α-$C_{10}H_7$, 66.5, 221-222 (from ethylacetate), 646; $CON(C_6H_5)$-β-$C_{10}H_7$, 96.3, 167-169 (from C_3H_7OH), 646 (Ic); $SO_2NC_6H_5$, 98.7, 204 (from alc.), 678; $SO_2N(C_6H_5)$, 90, 181-182 (from alc.), 689. Ia, b,d,e are purified by means of chromatography of a solution in C_6H_6 over Al_2O_3, and Ic---over SiO_2. The deep color of I, containing a carboxyl or a substituted carbamide group with an active hydrogen atom in position 2, is explained by the formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the carbonyl O. The necessary monoarylamides of 1-hydroxynaphthoic-2 acid for the synthesis of I (IV--acid) are obtained by heating the corresponding

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19161

amines with phonyl esters IV at lowered pressure. Ethylamido and disubstituted amides IV are synthesized by the interaction of amines with chloranhydride IV in an inert solvent. The following amides IV are obtained (enumerated are X in COX-- substitute, yield in percent, m.p. in °C (from alc.)): C_6H_5NH, 76, 154; α-$C_{10}H_7NH$, 77, 4, 162-163; β-$C_{10}H_7NH$, 89.5, 181; NH_2, 99.2, 191-192; C_2H_5NH, 32.5, 152; $(C_2H_5)_2N$, 25.7, 57-58; $C_6H_5(CH_3)N$, 61.7, 136; $(C_6H_5)_2N$, 79.6, 154; C H (α-$C_{10}H_7$)N, 83.1, 161-162; C_6H_5(β-$C_{10}H_7$)N, 87.8, 146-147. 1-naphtholesulfochloride-2 (from K-salt acid and PCl_5 in $CHCl_3$, yield ~ 50°, m.p. 112-113° (from ligroin)) by the action of amines is transformed into the corresponding sulphamides (enumerated amine, yield of amides in percent, m.p. °C (from

PORTNAYA, B.S.; BOBKOVA, T.P.; KRASHENINNIKOVA, M.V.; CHEL'TSOV, V.S.; LEVKOYEV, I.I.

Studies in the field of azomethine dyes. Part 4: Indoaniline dyes derivatives of 1,2-hydroxynaphthoic acid anides containing heterocyclic residues in the presence of nitrogen amide. Trudy NIKFI no. 40:106-118 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Indoaniline)(Dyes and dyeing)

(2)

S/058/63/000/003/045/104
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Portnaya, B. S., Solov'yeva, I. A., Turitsyna, N. F., Levkoyev, I.I., Chel'tsov, V. S., Krasheninnikova, M. V., Bobkova, T. P., Tkachenko, T. G.

TITLE: On the properties of masking color components of arylazo derived pyrazolones (5) and anilides of 1,2-oxynaphthoic acid

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 86, abstract 3D584 ("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 35 - 43)

TEXT: An investigation was made on the dependence of the color photographic properties of some arylazo derived pyrazolones and anilides of 1,2-oxynaphthoic acid on the nature and position of the substitution agents in the arylazo-group. It is established that the phenyl derivatives of pyrazolones and of 1,2-oxynaphthoic acid are compounds considerably less susceptible of reaction in the conditions of color developing than the initial purple and pale blue components. The entry of electropositive substitution agents into the phenylazo-group somewhat increases the reaction capacity of the components, the most favorable influence

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then being shown by the oxy-group in the position 4. Electronegative substitution agents in the phenylazo-group of masking pale blue components cause a sharp decrease of the activity, and in the case of derivatives of 3-alkylpyrazolone they may show also a favorable influence. Some of the obtained compounds may be employed for preparing negative and contratype masking color motion-picture materials. It is shown that arylazo-derivatives of 3-alkyl- and 3-acylamino-pyrazolone usually absorb the light of the blue-violet range (maximum of absorption 400 - 420 mμ). The entry of strong electron donor substitution agents into the phenylazo-group causes an appreciable deepening of their coloration. The absorption spectra of the masking pale blue components of the derivatives of 1,2-oxynaphthoic acid include the blue-violet and partially the green portion of the spectrum and in many cases they consist of two bands whose relative intensity may change strongly according to the nature and position of the substitution agents in the arylazo-group. A particularly sharp increase of the absorption intensity in the blue-violet range takes place in the case of 2-methyl- and 2--chlorphenylazo derivatives. It is established that the majority of the investigated masking purple and pale blue components at pH 5 are, as a rule, stable enough in respect to solutions containing ferrocyanic potassium. In alkaline bleaching solutions their stability strongly decreases.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 2/2

PORTNAYA, B.S.; TKACHENKO, T.G.; BOBKOVA, T.P.; CHEL'TSOV, V.S.; LEVKOYEV, I.I.

Studies in the field of azomethine dyes. Report No.7: Photographic properties of some substituted phenols of the benzene series. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no.4:278-286 Jl-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI).

BOBKOVA, T.S.

Structure and functions of silk glands of the Chinese (panyi) silkworm and the common silkworm. Ent.obos. 34:23-34 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra entomologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. (Silkworms)

Bobkova, T.S.

ANTIBIOTICS

"A Method for Obtaining Nystatin* from Cultures of Actinomyces Noursei by the Subsurface Fermentation Method", by T.S. Bobkova and I.N. Kovsharova, Institute for the Search of New Antibiotics of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Antibiotiki, No 2, March-April 1957, pp 40-43

The authors were successful in producing Nystatin from the cultures of an active strain of Actinomyces noursei by the subsurface fermentation method.

The nutrient medium experimentally arrived at by the authors, and considered by them to be the best for the cultivation of the producer of Nystatin, was composed of: glucose - 4%; corn extract - 0.25%; $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ - 0.5%; NaCl - 0.2% and $CaCO_3$ - 0.5%.

The preparation obtained by the researchers was subjected to spectrophotometric investigation, by N.O. Blinov. He found that its absorption spectrum was identical with that of Nystatin.

Card 1/2

Bobkova, T.S.

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; GAUZE, G.F.; SVESHNIKOVA, M.A.; BOBKOVA, T.S.; SHORIN, V.A.; ROSSOLIMO, O.K.

Coerulomycin, a new antiviral antibiotic produced by Actinomyces coerulescens [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 2 no.6:16-20 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut po izuskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES,
coerulescens, prod. of antiviral antibiotic coerulomycin (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, preparation of,
coerulomycin, prod. by Actinomyces coerulescens (Rus))

KOCHETKOVA, G.V.; POPOVA, O.L.; BOBKOVA, T.S.; TOROPOVA, Ye.G.

Inactivating effect of some new antibiotics produced by Actinomyces on actinophages in vitro and in vivo. Antibiotiki 3 no.5:17-21 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Laboratoriya vydeleniya i kul'tivirovaniya produtsentov (zav. - prof.G.F.Gauze) Instituta po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

(BACTERIOPHAGE,
actinophage, inactivation by antibiotics prod. by Actinomyces (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES,
same)
(ANTIBIOTICS,
Actinomyces-prod., inactivation of actinophage (Rus))

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.; BOBKOVA, T.S.; GAVRILINA, G.V.; LAVROVA, M.F.; KONSTANTINOVA, M.V.

New producer of oxytetracycline, Act. aureofaciens var. oxytetracyclini var. nov. Antibiotiki 6 no.8:675-680 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ACTINOMYCES) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)

BOBKOVA, T.S.

Carotenoid pigments of mycobacteria and yeast. Mikrobiologiia 34 no.2:273-277 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

BOBKOVA, T.S.

Effect of light, aeration and temperature on carotinoid synthesis in some yeasts and mycobacteria. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.3:316-321 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.

BOBKOVA, T.S.

Effect of carbon and nitrogen components of the medium on the growth and synthesis of carotenoids in Sporobolomyces roseus 362. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.4:426-432 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

BOBKOVA, V. I.

BOBKOVA, V. I. - "Characteristics of the Temperature Curve During Three-Day Malaria." Sub 26 Jun 52, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

TIBURSKAYA, N.A.; LYSENKO, A.Ya.; BOBKOVA, V.I.

Search for methods of radical chemical prophylaxis and complete cure of tertian malaria with short and long incubation period. First report: Use of bigumal in radical chemical prophylaxis of tertian malaria. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:412-417 S-O '53. (MIRA 6:12)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii i malyarii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - professor P.G.Sergiyev, zaveduyushchiy sektorom - professor Sh.D.Moshkovskiy). (Malarial fever)

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; TIBURSKAYA, N.A.; BOBKOVA, V.I.

Search for methods of radical chemoprophylaxis and complete cure of three-day malaria with short and long incubation period. Second report: Using a combination of acrichine-chloroguanine-plasmocide (ABP) and plasmocide plasmochine-pentachine-quinoline No.31 (PPPKh-31) for radical chemoprophylaxis of three-day malaria with a short and long incubation period. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.1:71-77 Ja-Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy protozoologii i malyarii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor instituta - professor P.G.Sergiyev, zaveduyushchiy sektorom - professor Sh.D.Moshkovskiy).
(Malarial fever) (Chemotherapy)

BOBKOVA, V.I.

CHALAYA, L.Ye.; NOSINA, V.D.; BOBKOVA, V.I.; KAMOLIKOVA, Z.Ya.

Amebiasis in Turkmenistan. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.3:260-264 Jl-S '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz sektora eksperimental'noy parazitologii Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav. sektorom prof. V.P.Pod"yapol'skaya)
(AMEBIASIS, epidemiology,
Russia)

BOBKOVA, V. I.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31667

Author : Bobkova, V.I., Rzayev, G.M., Solov'yev, V.V.
Inst : -
Title : Determination of the Rate of Blood Flow by Means of Radioactive Sodium.

Orig Pub : Sov. medintsina, 1956, No 8, 66-70.

Abstract : In 190 patients, the time of blood circulation (TB) from the elbow bend of one arm to the other was determined in RS-T after the introduction into the ulnar vein of 70 curies of radioactive Na. In healthy persons, TB varied an average of 13 seconds; for defects of the heart with insufficiency of blood circulation of I degree 14.3; with insufficiency of II degree 21.3; of III degree - 25.5 seconds. In patients with cardiosclerosis, 14-29.6 seconds. In patients with infarct of myocardium, TB was

Card 1/2 Hospital Therapy Clinic, 2nd Moscow Med Inst im I. V. Stalin

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Heart. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70164

Author : Bobkova, V. I.

* Inst : ~~Not given~~

Title : The Use of Vitamin B_{12} and Folic Acid in Patients with Coronary Atherosclerosis

Orig Pub : Sov. meditsina, 1957, No 8, 20-29

Abstract : 37 men and 12 women patients were given vitamin B_{12} intramuscularly (20 gamma) along with folic acid by mouth (60 mg per day). There was a reduction in the level of cholesterol and an increase in the amount of lecithin, with an increase in the lecithin/cholesterol ratio and a decrease in the content of beta-lipoproteins. B_{12} and folic acid can be recommended as therapeutic agents in the treatment of atherosclerosis. -- S. I. Rapoport

* Iz Gospital'noy Terapevticheskoy Kliniki II Moskovskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

Card 1/1

LUKOMSKIY, P.Ye., prof.; BOBKOVA, V.I., dotsent; SAVENKOV, P.M. (Moskva)

Treatment of patients with coronary atherosclerosis with linetol. Klin.med. 38 no.8:68-72 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (dir. - prof. P.Ye. Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

(ACIDS, FATTY) (CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

BOBKOVA, V.I.

Use of pyridoxine and linetol in patients with coronary atherosclerosis and in experimental atherosclerosis in rabbits. Sov. med. 28 no.6:15-19 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.Ye. Lukomskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

BOBKOVA, V. V.

"Effect of Galvanization of the Brain on the Functional Condition of the Nervous System (Relating to the Problem of the Physiological Mechanisms of Galvanotherapy)." Cand Biol Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

BOBKOVA, V.V.

USSR/Medicine - Neurophysiology, hypnosis

FD-2371

Card 1/1 Pub. 154-2/18

Author : Pavlov, B. V.; Povorinskiy, Yu. A.; and Bobkova, V. V. (Leningrad)

Title : On the question of interaction between the first and second signal systems during the somnambulistic phase of hypnosis. Report II.

Periodical : Zhur. vys. nerv. deyat., 5, 11-18, Jan/Feb 1955

Abstract : The aim of this report is to clarify some peculiarities of bioelectric activity of the brain (in healthy adults) during the somnambulistic phase of hypnosis in response to action of positive and inhibitive direct sound, light, and verbal stimuli. A limited focus of intensive excitation becomes formed in the second signal system during the somnambulistic phase of hypnosis. This arises as result of the simultaneous action of verbal and direct stimuli which are opposite in significance (one positive and one negative). These symptoms are connected, apparently, with the inductive inhibition of temporary connections in the first signal system. Five Soviet and six non-Soviet references. Five diagrams.

Institution: --

Submitted : July 22, 1954

Bobkova, V.V.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. R-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71122

Author : V.V. Bobkova
Title : Changes in the Bioelectric Activity of the Cerebral Cortex in Galvanization.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Voprosy teorii i praktiki elektroentsefalogr. L. Lgu 1956, 183-196

Abstract : Anodic galvanization (G) of the brain of healthy people (0.5-3 ma, 15-20 min.) produced somewhat of a drop and an increase in the frequency of fluctuations on an electroencephalograph (EEG) and the appearance of slow low-amplitude waves. Cathode G produced a revival of beta-activity and the appearance of slow high-amplitude waves. In patients (head trauma, neuroses, convulsive states, at al) anodic galvanization as a rule produced normalization of EEG. Cathode G emphasized arythmia and the pathological slow waves on EEG. Changes on the EEG in either direction corresponded to the clinical effect of

Card 1/1 - 89 - G.

Bobkova, V.V.

20-3-37/52

AUTHORS: Bobkova, V. V., Gol'din, L. S., and Myasishchev, V. N.

TITLE: Electron Microscopy of the Nerve Cells of Brain Cortex in a State of Intense Excitation (Elektronnaya mikroskopiya nervnykh kletok kory mozga pri sostoyanii intensivnogo vozbuzhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 3, pp. 491- 493 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have studied the submicroscopic structure of the nerve cells of the brain cortex of white rats, in order to precise the question of the rôle, which plays the nucleus at the metabolism of the cells. Two states were studied: 1.) State of excitation caused by conditional irritating effect and an electric supporting on the epidermis, 2.) state of intense excitation, caused by a spasm-causing electric effect. In order to work out a conditional motive reaction, the method of Vladimirova (reference 2) was used. The spasms were induced by an electro-shock apparatus (85 - 95 V, during 0,5 sec.).The animal immediately was killed by dipping in liquid nitrogen (during 3 - 5 sec.). The brain, although being cooled down quickly, did not yet attain the intense frozen state. From 20 animals 4 were in a relatively quiete - , 13 in an excited state, in different stages of working out of the conditional motive re-

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Electron Microscopy of the Nerve Cells of Brain Cortex in a State of Intense Excitation

action and differentiation, finally, 3 in the state of most intense excitation on account of electrically induced spasms. The clearing up of structural variations of the cells of brain cortex, being in the initial stage of working out the conditional motive reaction, further in the stage of a fully developed reaction and the following differentiation, were the object of further investigation. Results obtained at the control animals, are described in earlier works (references, 3, 5). The following results were obtained at the treated animals, viz. conclusions were drawn from them: the cells of brain cortex undergo the following variations in the course of both methods of treatment: a) within the nucleus. Beside the aggregation phenomena of its granular elements, a strengthened removal of the nucleus content into the cell protoplasm is most important. Therewith the cellular membrane partly or completely disappears. According to the opinion of the authors this fact is connected with the different stages of the "paranecrosis". There is no reason for the maintaining that within the above process only the material of the nucleolus and the heterochromatin are included (as in references 11, 12). The photographs (figure 1) show that the whole rest of the nucleus material is affected, and

Electron Microscopy of the Nerve Cells of Brain Cortex in a State of Intense Excitation

that from its granular elements nuclei arise, appearing at fixed preparations. According to observations of Aleksandrov, Manoylov and Orlov (reference 1) this corresponds to the state of an irreversible paranecrosis, the fact of which, however, still requires further observations. The results of the authors confirm the standpoint by Altmann (reference 10) and show that the phenomena within the nerve cells of brain cortex in an intensely excited state principly have the same character, as the phenomena within the cells of the secretory organs in the state of functional activity. According to publications and own observations it may be conceivable that the state of excitation of the nerve cells is a process, the nucleus chromatin and the ribonucleotides at which remove from the nucleus into the protoplasm of the nerve cells and then leave the limits of the latter. There are 1 (4) figures, and 12 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

Card 3/4

20-3-37/52

Electron Microscopy of the Nerve Cells of Brain Cortex in a State of Intense Excitation

ASSOCIATION: Psychoneurological Institute imeni V. M. Bekhterev, Leningrad (Psikhonevrologicheskiy institut im. V. M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad)

PRESENTED: July 15, 1957, by L. A. Orbeli, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

USSR/General Biology - General Histology. B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 94603

Author : Bobkova, V.V., Gol'din. L.S., Myasishochev, V.N.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Electron Microscopy of Nerve Cells in the Cerabral Cortex Under a Condition of Intensive Excitation.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 117, No 3, 491-493

Abstract : The structure of the nerve cells in the cerabral cortex was studied in 20 white rats under conditions of excitation caused by a conditioned stimulus with electrocutaneous reinforcement and in a condition of strong excitation caused by an electrospasmic effect. Excitation condition in both cases is accompanied by a series of changes in the nerve cells, the most important of wich are the changes in the nucleus. Along with the phenomena of

Card 1/2

BOBKOVA, V.V.

Electrophysiological study of movement disorders in hysteria patients [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 85 no.11:1285-1292 N'58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Eksperimental'nyy otdel Patologii nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav.-prof. G.Yu. Belitskiy) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad.
(HYSTERIA, complications
movement disord., electomyographic & EEG studies (Rus))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases
movement disord. in hysteria patients (Rus))
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS, etiology & pathogenesis
hysteria, electromyographic & EEG studies (Rus))
(ELECTROMYOGRAPHY, in various diseases
movement disord. in hysteria patients (Rus))

MYASISHCHEV, V.N.; GOL'DIN, L.S.; BOBKOVA, V.V.

Electron microscopy of the cerebral cortex in convulsions induced by electricity. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 59 no.1:89-97 '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii (zav. - doktor med. nauk L.S. Gol'din) Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, compl.
periodic schizophrenia with paraphrenic synd. (Rus))
(PARANOIA
paraphrenic synd. in periodic schizophrenia (Rus))

BELITSKIY, G.Yu.; ADAMOVICH, V.A.; BASKINA, N.F.; BOBKOVA, V.V.; STROYKOVA, K.V.

Neurophysiological studies in a clinic for nervous and mental diseases. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:19-27 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1(Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut imeni V.M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad.
(PHYSIOLOGY)

MYASISHCHEV, V.N.; GOL'DIN, L.S.; PETROV, V.S.; BOEKOVA, V.V. (Leningrad)

Changes in the cerebral cortex of white rats following some pathological effects. Arkh.pat. no.1:70-78 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz laboratorii elektronnoy mikroskopii (zav. L.S. Gol'din) Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (dir. - prof. V.N. Myasishchev).
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

MYASISHCHEV, V.N.; GOL'DIN, L.S.; BOBKOVA, V.V.; PETROV, V.S.

Electron microscopy of the cerebral cortex in convulsions produced by electric current under barbamyl anesthesia. Vop.psikh.i nerv. 8:265-282 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii (zav. - doktor med. nauk L.S.Gol'din) Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (dir - B.A.Lebedev).

BOBKOVA, V.V.

Electrical activity of the cerebral cortex in so-called neurosislike form of schizophrenia. Vop. psikh. nevr. no.10:223-232 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdeleniye neyrofiziologii Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (direktor - B.A.Lebedev).

BOBKOVA, V.V.; BOKIY, I.V.

Clinical encephalographic nature of Pick-Alzheimer disease.
Vop. psikh. nevr. no.10:242-255 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdeleniye neyrofiziologii (rukovoditel' prof. G.Yu. Belitskiy) i 3-ye psikhiatricheskoye otdeleniye (rukovoditel' - prof. Ye.S. Averbukh) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (direktor - B.A. Lebedev).

GONCHAROVA, V.I.; BOBKOVA, Ye.D.

Stimulation of the adrenal cortex by some antibiotics from the macrolide group. Antibiotiki 8 no.1:58-64 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii infektsiy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh. Planel'yes) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(ADRENAL CORTEX) (MACROLIDES)

IGNATOV, S.I.; NOSOV, S.D.; BOBKOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever in children] Briushnoi tif i paratify u detei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 115 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Children--Diseases) (Typhoid fever) (Paratyphoid fever)

KARPOV, Sergey Petrovich; MINKEVICH, Ivan Anatol'yevich; BOBKOVA, Ye.F., redaktor; GLUKHOVTSOVA, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Bacillary dysentery] Bakterial'naia dizenteriia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1954. 216 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Dysentery)

GOLENDEYEV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; BOGAREVA, K.G., inzh.; BOKKOVA, Ye.I.; DOBRYNINA, O.N., inzh.

Effect of exhausted catalysts on the hydrolysis of fats. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.9:17-22 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Golendeyev).
2.Gor'kovskiy maslozhirkombinat imeni S.M. Kirova (for all except Golendeyev).
(Catalysts) (Oils and fats--Analysis)

GOLENDEYEV, V.P.; BOGAREVA, K.G.; BOBKOVA, Ye.I.; DOBRYNINA, O.N.

Effect of the spent catalyst on increased acidity of hydrogenated fat. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1722-1731 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Oils and fats) (Hydrogenation) (Catalysts)

LEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; BORKOVA, Ye.N.; ARTEM'YEVA, O.A.; KARAYBOG, Ye.V.

Studying the crude oils of the Karabulak-Achaluki field in the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Trudy GrozNII no.4:27-39 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Petroleum--Analysis)

S/081/62/000/001/047/067
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Levchenko, Ye. S., Bobkova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Petroleums from the Zamankul region of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, No. 1, 1962, 440, abstract 1M80 (Tr. Groznensk. neft. n.-i. in-t, no. 11, 1961, 3-11)

TEXT: Petroleum from the Zamankul field has physico-chemical properties near to those of petroleum from Karabulak-Achaluki, but is more resinous. Petroleum from this region may be processed to yield motor car gasolines, benzine solvents for the rubber and paint-and-varnish industries (white spirit), lamp kerosene and summergrade diesel fuels. As a result of the predominance of paraffin hydrocarbons in fractions of this petroleum, the gasolines have low octane numbers, the kerosenes have good photometric properties, and the diesel fuels high motor properties. The residuum from this petroleum may be used as raw material for production of bitumen for roads and building purposes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LEVCHENKO, Ye. S.; BOBKOVA, Ye. N.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.A.

Oil of the upper Cretaceous sediments of the Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:16-25 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MOKRUSHIN, S.G.; ZHIDKOVA, L.G.; BOBKOVA, Ye.P.

Formation of thin films of metal hydroxides on the surface of electrolyte solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.3:416-418 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

BOBKOVA, Ye.V.

Relation of the concentration of monomycin in the blood and wound tissues to the method of its introduction in rabbits with Proteus wound infections. Antibiotiki 10 no.9:828-831 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.I.Mel'nikov) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Ufa.

BOBKOVA, Ye.V.

Increase of the resistance of Proteus to antibiotics in infected wounds depending on the dose and method of introduction of monomycin. Antibiotiki 10 no.9:845-847 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.I.Mel'nikov) Bashkirskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Ufa.

BOBKOVA-BASOVA, O.D.

ROZENTUL, M.A.;ASTVATSATUROV, K.R.;ZAKHAROVA, L.I.;BASOVA, O.D.;TROFIMOVA, Ye.M.

Treatment of syphilis with penicillin and bismuth but without arsenic. Vest. vener., Moskva no. 5:31-33 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Professor for Rozentul; Docent for Astvatsaturov; Assistant for Zakharova; and Departmental Physician for Basova of Polyclinic No. 62 and for Trofimova of Hospital imeni Korolenko. 2. Of the Department for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head -- Prof. M. A. Rozentul), Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Director -- V. P. Lebedeva).

LEVCHENKO, Yelizaveta Sergeyevna; BOBKOVA, Yelena Nikolayevna; PONOMAREVA, Yelena Andreyevna. Prinimal uchastiye ZERNYSHKO, T.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; DZHORDZHI, A.N., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Petroleums of the Northern Caucasus] Nefti Severnogo Kavkaza; spravochnaia kniga. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 335 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neftegazovogo instituta (for Zernyshko).
(Caucasus, Northern--Petroleum--Analysis)

BOBKOVA-BASOVA, O.D.

ROZENTUL, M.A., professor; ASTVATSATUROV, K.R., dotsent; ZAKHAROVA, L.I., assistent; MILICH, M.V., starshiy laborant; TROFIMOVA, Ye.M.; BOBKOVA-BASOVA, O.D., ordinator

Late results of treating syphilis with arsenic-free drugs. Vest. ven. i derm. no.3:22-27 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz Kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.I. Kartamyshev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. V.P.Lebedeva), TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta, (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.M. Turanov), Klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni V.G.Korolenko (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR V.P.Nikolayev) i venerologicheskogo otdeleniya (zac. - F.A.Levina) bol'nitsy No.33 imeni Ostroumova.

(SYPHILIS, therapy,
arsenic-free drugs (Rus))

9 (2)

06190
SOV/115-59-11-18/36

AUTHORS: Osher, I.N., Bobkovskaya, I.I.

TITLE: Checking Reference Induction Meters by a Thermoelectric Method

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 45-46

ABSTRACT: The authors used a UV-1 potentiometric device manufactured by the "Etalon" plant for measuring the power when checking reference electric meters, since the method of using a wattmeter and a seconds counter is not sufficiently accurate. The UV-1 device is designed for checking wattmeters by a thermoelectric method. The power measuring error does not exceed $\pm$ 0.05% at $\cos\varphi = 1$ and $\pm$ 0.1% at $\cos\varphi = 0.5$ at frequencies ranging from 50 to 1000 cps. The electric meters received current from two synchronous generators driven by a motor which was fed from batteries. The frequency was checked by a class 0.2 frequency meter. Four reference electric meters were checked according to this method. The electric meters were selected from 18 identi-

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Checking Reference Induction Meters by a Thermoelectric Method

cal meters produced by the CDC plant in 1958. In addition, the readings of all 18 meters were compared among each other at different loads. The authors established the possible error rating of this method. The results of the investigation show that it is possible to use the UV-1 device for checking ac reference meters. There is 1 table.

BOBKOVSKAYA, N. A.

Tablitsy kremonovykh setey 23-60 i 24-60 poryadokov, vychislennyye po sposobu A.A. Glagoleva. M. Trudy Zootekhn, in-ta, 4 (1936), 175-197.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.
Markushevich, A. I.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

BOBKOVSKIY, G.A.

BOBKOVSKIY, G. A., and E. G. REBROVA.

Nemetsko-russkii aviatsionnyi slovar'; Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1942. 360 p.
Ed. by L. D. Bel'kind.
Bibliography: p. 7-8.
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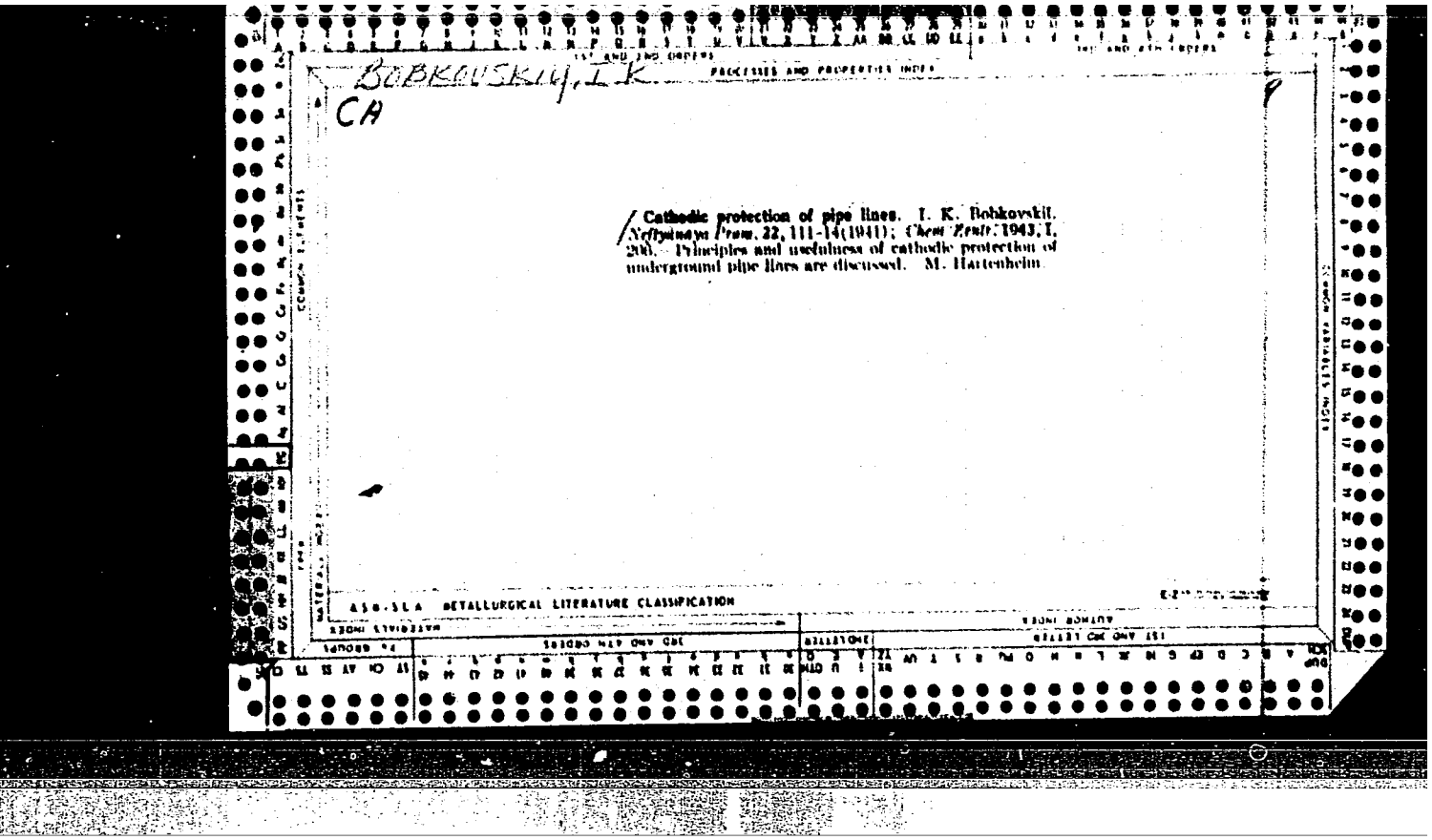

BOBKOVSKII, I. K.
CA

Cathodic protection of pipe lines. I. K. Bobkovskii. *Neftyanoye Prom.* 22, 111-14(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 200. Principles and usefulness of cathodic protection of underground pipe lines are discussed. M. Hartenheim

A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION